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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
8 AT TACOMA

9 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

10 Plaintiff,

11 v.

12 JAMES R. YOUNG,

13 Defendant.

CASE NO. CR14-5242RJB

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

15 Plaintiff,

16 v.

17 JAMES R. YOUNG,

18 Defendant

CASE NO. CR14-5548RJB

ORDER DENYING TIME-  
SENSITIVE MOTION FOR  
COMPASSIONATE RELEASE  
PURSUANT TO  
18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1)

19 This matter comes before the court on the above-referenced motion (CR14-5242RJB, Dkt.  
20 429 & CR14-5548RJB, Dkt. 233). The Court is familiar with all documents filed in support of,  
21 and in opposition to, the motion, the contents of the files, and the various court hearings and  
22 proceedings conducted in these cases.

23 Defendant is 39 years old, and in serving a 90-month sentence at Coleman II U.S.  
24 Penitentiary in Florida. He has a December 28, 2020 projected release date. He apparently

1 suffers from high blood pressure, high cholesterol and diabetes, for which he is on medication  
2 (CR14-5242RJB, Dkt. 436). Details of his physical issues are not in the record, but the Court  
3 assumes he is, like the undersigned, in a high-risk group for a severe illness from COVID-19  
4 should he catch it – or should it catch him.

5 This Court need not repeat all of the information commonly known and disseminated  
6 about COVID-19. It is a highly contagious, world-wide pandemic, which results in everything  
7 from mild symptoms to death. In institutions like prisons, housing large populations, it is  
8 particularly hard to control because of the unavoidable close contact between residents.

9 No COVID-19 cases have been reported at Defendant’s current institution, Coleman II  
10 U.S. Penitentiary.

11 Defendant requests an extraordinary and compassionate release based on these facts, and  
12 on 18 U.S.C. § 3582 (c)(1). In pertinent part, 18 U.S.C. § 3582(c)(1) reads as follows:

13 (c) Modification of an imposed term of imprisonment.--The court may not  
14 modify a term of imprisonment once it has been imposed except that--

15 (1) in any case--

16 (A) the court, upon motion of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, or  
17 upon motion of the defendant after the defendant has fully exhausted all  
18 administrative rights to appeal a failure of the Bureau of Prisons to bring a  
19 motion on the defendant’s behalf or the lapse of 30 days from the receipt of  
20 such a request by the warden of the defendant’s facility, whichever is earlier,  
21 may reduce the term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of probation  
22 or supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the  
23 unserved portion of the original term of imprisonment), after considering  
24 the factors set forth in section 3553(a) to the extent that they are applicable,  
if it finds that—

(i) extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant such a reduction; or  
(ii) . . . .

and that such a reduction is consistent with applicable policy  
statements issued by the Sentencing Commission[.]

1 The Policy Statement referenced by the statute is USSG § 1B1.13 was required by 28  
2 U.S.C. § 944(f), which provides:

3 The Commission, in promulgating general policy statements regarding the  
4 sentencing modification provisions in section 3582(c)(1)(A) of title 18, shall  
5 describe what should be considered extraordinary and compelling reasons for  
6 sentence reduction, including the criteria to be applied and a list of specific  
examples. Rehabilitation of the defendant alone shall not be considered an  
extraordinary and compelling reason.

7 The policy statement at USSG § 1B1.13 provides:

8 [T]he court may reduce a term of imprisonment (and may impose a term of  
9 supervised release with or without conditions that does not exceed the unserved  
10 portion of the original term of imprisonment) if, after considering the factors set  
forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a), to the extent that they are applicable, the court  
determines that--

- 11 (1) (A) Extraordinary and compelling reasons warrant the reduction; . . .
- 12 (2) The defendant is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the  
community, as provided in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g); and
- (3) The reduction is consistent with this policy statement.

13 The application notes to the policy statement provide further limited guidance to the  
14 Court, but makes clear that a “serious physical or medical condition” may be sufficient to find an  
15 “extraordinary and compelling reason” for a compassionate reduction in sentence. USSG §  
16 1B1.13 Comment Note 4.

17 Under those facts and that law, Defendant does not qualify for a compassionate reduction  
18 in sentence or release under 18 U.S.C. § 3582 (c)(1) for the following reasons:

19 1) Defendant did not exhaust his administrative remedies by appeal to the Director  
20 of the Bureau of Prisons or to the Warden of Coleman II U.S. Penitentiary as required by  
21 18 U.S.C. 1982 (c)(1). His counsel’s argument of futility is not persuasive.

22 2) Defendant has not presented extraordinary and compelling reasons for a  
23 sentence reduction considering the following:  
24

1 a) Defendant has not submitted information that he is more likely to get  
2 COVID-19 in his penitentiary, which, so far, is virus free, than if he was in a release  
3 status, including travel cross-county.

4 b) If he gets COVID-19, in prison or on release, Defendant's physical  
5 condition only makes it more likely that he will suffer more severe symptoms than if he  
6 had no physical issues.

7 c) The Bureau of Prisons Director has ordered implementation of Phase  
8 Five of the Bureau's COVID-19 Action Plan, effective April 1, 2020, to address the  
9 problem of the virus in the prisons operated by the Bureau (see attached letter from  
10 Warden Jacquez to Chief Judge Martinez of the Western District of Washington dated  
11 April 3, 2020).<sup>1</sup> The success of the Bureau of Prisons' efforts remains to be seen.

12 d) Based on Defendant's criminal and prison history, the Court cannot find  
13 that he is not a danger to the safety of any other person or to the community, or that he has  
14 been successfully rehabilitated. Time and his actions on supervised release to come,  
15 hopefully, will allow such a finding in the future – but it is premature now.

16 e) Based on the showing made, it is doubtful that Defendant has a serious  
17 physical or medical condition as set forth in USSG § 1B1.13

18 f) Defendant's referral to U.S. v Rodriguez, 2-071 AB, U.S. District  
19 Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is unavailing. That case is factually  
20 very different than that of Defendant Young.

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23 <sup>1</sup> The Court is mindful that this letter has not heretofore been filed and is probably beyond  
24 the knowledge of counsel.

1 The Court is aware that some of the contents of this Order are based on the Court's  
2 understanding of the COVID-19 pandemic from many, many press reports and what has come to  
3 be common knowledge.

4 For all of the foregoing reasons, the Court concludes that Defendant has not exhausted  
5 available remedies and that no extraordinary and compelling reasons justifying a reduction in  
6 sentence exist here. Defendant's Time-Sensitive Motion for Compassionate Release Pursuant to  
7 18 U.S.C. § 3582 (c)(1) should be DENIED.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.

9 The Clerk is directed to send uncertified copies of this Order to all counsel of record and  
10 to any party appearing *pro se* at said party's last known address.

11 Dated this 6<sup>th</sup> day of April 2020.

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14 ROBERT J. BRYAN  
15 United States District Judge  
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